

**BOROUGH OF MARGATE**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**S.A. BOYD**

M.D. (VIENNA) D.P.H. M.F.C.M.

**FOR THE YEAR 1972**

**Including the Report of the**

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**J.R. GREIG** M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

**Meteorological Report**



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S. A. BOYD, M.D.(Vienna), D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

41 HAWLEY SQUARE, MARGATE

TELEPHONE - THANET 21392

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1972.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, and other officers of the Council for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. A. BOYD.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF MARGATEMAYORCouncillor H. AnishHEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE - MAY 1972

Alderman E. C. Sheen (Chairman)

" W. A. Beerling (Vice-Chairman)

" A. Reynolds

Councillor C. Hoser

" D. J. Knott

" F. S. Mathews

" D. J. Reilly

" S. Ridler

" W. Rutherford

" A. T. Spurr

" Mrs. D. E. Thompson

" H.A. Tree

Medical Officer of Health

S. A. Boyd, M.D.(Vienna)D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health  
(Part-time)

Eleanor A. Thompson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. R. Greig, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF - 1972

Medical Officer of Health and Meteorologist for the Borough of Margate, and Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Ramsgate and the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peters.	:	Stephen A. Boyd, M.D.(Vienna), D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) for the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate, and the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peters.	:	Eleanor A. Thompson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chief Public Health Inspector	:	John R. Greig, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	:	A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	:	L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I. D. G. Banks, M.A.P.H.I. J. H. R. Brown, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	:	I. Ferguson
Technical Assistants	:	L. J. Stephens D. H. Jenner (Appointed 3.7.72)
Chief Clerk; and Deputy Meteorological Observer (part-time)	:	E. A. Price
Clerks	:	Mrs. J. M. Chandler (Resigned 31.5.72) Mrs. G. E. Kemp (Appointed 1.6.72) Miss J. P. Ham
Disinfectors; Rodent Operators and Mortuary Attendants	:	G. Smallpiece T. Goodley
Meteorological Observer (part-time)	:	Mrs. M. Hassall
Home Safety Officer (part-time)	:	E. Beton

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore)
Population	49,730 (estimated mid-year Home Population)
Rateable Value	£6,047,772 (1st April 1972)
Estimated product of a penny rate	£56,000 (1972/73)

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births	Legitimate	- Male	241	Female	213	Total	454
	Illegitimate	- "	40	"	38	"	78
Live Births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)							10.7
" local adjusted rate							13.8
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births							15
Still Births	Legitimate	- Male	4	Female	2	Total	6
	Illegitimate	- "	3	"	1	"	4
Still births per 1,000 total live and still births							18
Total Live and Still Births							542
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age (Legitimate 7. Illegitimate 1.)							8
Infant Mortality Rates							
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births							15
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births							15
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births							13
Neonatal Mortality Rate							
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births							15
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate							
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births							13
Perinatal Mortality Rate							
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births							31
Maternal Mortality - Number of Deaths							0
Deaths - All Ages							
Male 467 Female 489 Total							956
Deaths per 1,000 home population (Crude rate)							19.2
" local adjusted rate							10.6

GENERAL INFORMATIONArea

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz:- 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935, when the increased areas were respectively:-

	<u>Acres</u>	
1877	955	
1894	1,549	
1913	2,463	
1935	7,895	(including 963 acres foreshore)

Population

The Registrar's estimated population mid-year 1972 is given as 49,730

Physical Features and General Character of the District

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest in England.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate-on-Sea and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades.

Birth Rate

The number of births registered during the year was 542 (288 males and 254 females), and of this total 10 were still births (7 males and 3 females). There were 78 illegitimate live births (40 males and 38 females).

The total live birth rate is 10.7 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 13.8) per 1,000 and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.5 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show a decrease of 66 legitimate live births on the figures for 1971, and a decrease of 8 in the number of illegitimate live births.

Death Rate

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 956 (467 males and 489 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 19.2 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 10.6 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were

Heart Disease	307
Malignant Disease	210
Cerebro-vascular Disease	148
Pneumonia	79
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	42
Bronchitis and Emphysema	39
Violence	17

Of the total number of 956 deaths 792 were of persons aged 65 years and over.

#### Comparative Figures

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>MARGATE</u>
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.8	13.8
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	12.0	18.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.1	10.6

For the whole of England and Wales the live births registered exceeded the deaths by about 133,500 and the estimated total population at mid-year was 49,028,900 which was 134,400 more than the estimate for 1971.

#### Malignant Disease

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

41 males and 16 females died from cancer of the lung or bronchus, an increase of 16 (8 males and 8 females) on 1971 figures.

#### Infantile Mortality

The 8 infants who died under the aged of one year were males. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 15.0 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death were

Prematurity	3
Acute Cardiac Arrest	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Spina Bifida	1
Atelectasis	1
Intra Cerebral Haemorrhage	1

The infant mortality rate for 1972 for England and Wales was 17.0 per 1,000 live births.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
* 1940	12.3	17.1	41
* 1941	13.9	16.7	11
* 1942	14.7	18.9	34
* 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24
1958	16.5	12.2	14
1959	12.6	12.0	14
1960	11.9	12.4	15
1961	13.5	12.3	23
1962	13.8	13.6	17
1963	17.5	11.0	24
1964	17.4	10.5	26
1965	16.2	10.3	21
1966	16.0	10.5	23
1967	17.4	9.2	14
1968	16.6	11.7	19
1969	16.0	11.2	24
1970	14.8	11.5	22
1971	16.2	11.3	21
1972	13.8	10.6	31

\*During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "residents" in age groups in Margate whether occurring in or beyond the District during 1972.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Ttl all Ages	Udr 4 wks	4 wks & udr lyr	AGE IN YEARS									
					1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	467	8	-	-	-	2	5	5	24	57	159	207	-
	F	489	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	16	44	115	311	-

Smoking

Smoking is a health hazard. Look at the cause of death for Bronchitis and Cancer of the Lung for the year 1972:-

	MALES					FEMALES			
	Under 55	Under 65	Under 75	Total all ages		Under 55	Under 65	Under 75	Total all ages
Bronchitis	-	2	22	32		-	2	5	7
Cancer of the Lung	2	7	25	41		1	5	11	16

Smoking by males became very prevalent in the first world war and women joined the men during the second world war. The effect of this has commenced to show in the returns of deaths from Bronchitis and Cancer of the Lung and no doubt will become worse in the years to come. The question now arises; should you smoke!

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Maternity and Nursing Homes:

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1972 there were 4 nursing homes on the Register.

No Orders were made during the year refusing registration.

Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and medical practitioners in the town. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. A.L. Furniss.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning, etc.

In addition to the above there is a pathological laboratory at the Isle of Thanet District Hospital, Margate Wing, St. Peter's Road, Margate.

Ambulance Facilities:

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the Service also provides for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases. Patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Ambulance Station is situated in the grounds of Haine Hospital and serves the needs of the Thanet area. This station operates 14 ambulances and 6 sitting case cars. All ambulances are equipped with radio-telephone apparatus, making possible the quick diversion of ambulances to meet emergencies, and also enabling the maximum use to be made of vehicles during each journey.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the station at Haine. These figures include, Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

	<u>Ambulance Service</u>	<u>Hospital Car Service</u>
Number of patients carried	97,552	12,564
Number of emergency cases	2,332	-
Mileage	346,060	88,300

Home Nursing:

This service is provided free by the Kent Council Council. Except in cases of emergency and accident, the service of a Home Nurse is available only by authorisation of the patient's doctor.

Home Help Service:

On the 1st June, 1972, the Home Help Service became integrated into the new larger organisation of the Kent County Council Social Services Department.

The Thanet area office is based at Aberdeen House, Ellington Road, Ramsgate, but for the Borough of Margate a full, multi-discipline social work team operates from a sub-office at Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate.

During the year 1972 approximately 635 cases of sick and aged persons were assisted, this number included 3 lying-in cases. There were approximately 83 Home Helps engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Home Help Service:-

(i) Family Care Service

This service is provided for a maximum period of three months where the mother of two or more children is absent from home for medical or domestic reasons. During the year 1972, five such cases were assisted.

(ii) Family Welfare Service

This is a service provided for a mother who needs advice and guidance upon all aspects of household management and budgeting and care of children. It is a free service. Supervisory visits are made periodically by the Area Home Help Organiser for five years from the commencement of the service. During the year 1972, one such case was served.

(iii) Evening Service

This service is provided for aged persons to ensure, where necessary, they are made safe and comfortable for the night. During the year 1972, no such cases were served.

(iv) Night Attendance Service

There were no cases of aged chronic sick persons provided with the service during the year 1972.

On the 6th November, 1972, the Home Help Service for the Borough of Margate was divided into two areas. This will ensure a much fuller coverage for a most important domiciliary service.

Chiropody:

A chiropody service for senior citizens is operated by Kent County Council. This service is available for men over 65 years of age and for women over 60 years and may be obtained on application to the Social Services Department at the Welfare Clinic, College Road, Margate or at the King Ethelbert Welfare Clinic, Canterbury Road, Birchington.

Health Visiting and School Health Service:

The Kent County Council's Health Visiting and School Health Service continued to be maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting staff is 7.

Family Planning:

The Family Planning Association Clinic is established at the Child Welfare Clinic, College Road, Margate. With the co-operation of the Marriage Guidance Council, a Marriage Guidance Counsellor is available at the Clinic.

Treatment Centres and Clinics:

The following tables give some particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres & Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>MATERNITY CLINIC</u>		
<u>Ante-Natal</u> College Road Clinic	1st & 3rd Wednesday in the month	2.30 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	1st Tuesday in the month	2.30 p.m.
<u>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES</u>		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday        ) Thursday       )	2.00 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.00 p.m.
Garlinge Clinic	Friday	2.00 p.m.
<u>DENTAL (Mothers &amp; Children)</u>		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
King Ethelbert Clinic	By appt.	
<u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE</u>		
College Road Clinic	Friday	By appt.

Specialist School Clinics:

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	Health Centre, Newington Road, Ramsgate
Ophthalmic	Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate
Speech Defects	Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate
Lip Reading for the Deaf	Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate

Domiciliary Midwifery Service:

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 4.

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board:

The following clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Chest Clinic</u> Isle of Thanet District Hospital, Margate Wing	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
<u>Mass Radiography Unit</u> Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Wednesday	2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
<u>Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases</u> Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Monday (females) Friday (males)	9.30 to 11.00 a.m. 9.30 to 11.00 a.m.

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Isle of Thanet District Hospital, Margate and Ramsgate Wings, for all types of illness.

Venereal Diseases

The Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases informs me that during the year 1972, a total of 204 new cases from Margate were treated, i.e.

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Syphilis	1	—
Gonorrhoea	29	18
Other Genital Infections	62	34
Other Conditions	31	29
	<u>123</u>	<u>81</u>

Infectious Disease Hospital Accommodation:

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for small-pox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious and Other Diseases:

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one district.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1972

Disease	Total Cases Notified*	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-
Viral Meningitis	4	4	1
Food Poisoning	11	1	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Measles	26	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16	-
Infective Jaundice	2	1	-
Tuberculosis			
Pulmonary	11	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-

\*For analysis under age groups see separate table on Page 17.

Tuberculosis:

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies:

Facilities are provided for treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station when the patients' clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

The following are particulars supplied by the County Medical Officer for Kent of vaccinations and immunisations carried out in the Borough of Margate during 1972. These tables are based on the return sent to the Department of Health and Social Security.

Year of Birth	Primary					
	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria Tetanus	Tetanus	Measles	Polio-myelitis	Rubella
1972	10	-	-	-	9	-
1971	364	4	-	233	580	-
1970	95	3	-	108	105	-
1969	9	1	1	24	14	-
1968	1	1	-	12	2	-
1967	2	1	-	10	-	-
1965-						
1966	-	1	-	5	-	-
1956-						
1964	6	1	13	1	-	300
Total	487	12	14	393	710	300

## Reinforcing

Year of Birth	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria Tetanus	Tetanus	Measles	Poliomyelitis
1972	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1970	2	-	-	-	-
1969	3	1	-	-	-
1968	3	57	-	-	62
1967	51	313	1	-	369
1965-					
1966	8	26	1	-	41
1956-					
1964	2	13	316	-	386
Total	69	410	318	-	858

The following table shows the age incidence in relation to the notifiable diseases notified during 1972.

Disease	Udr. 1 Yr.	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Age un- known
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Viral Mening- itis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	5	1	1	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	-

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. During the peak summer demand Linksfield, Tivoli and Dane Pumping Stations in Margate are also used. All sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation. Water consumption in the Board's area varies with the season from 8 to 14 million gallons per day.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant view as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from a tap at 27, Hawley Square, Margate on 18th January, 1972, for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone.

Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml.      0.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Wingham Pumping Station, on 7th March, 1972, for chemical examination at the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London.

#### Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance	Clear and Bright.
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. Units)	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.1
Free carbon dioxide	26
Electrical conductivity	580
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	420
Chlorine in chloride	51
Alkalinity as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	215
Hardness as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	270
Carbonate	215
Non-carbonate	55
Nitrogen in nitrate	7.3
Nitrogen in nitrite	Absent
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.00
Permanganate Value	0.2
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.00
Residual chlorine	....
Metals:	
Iron	Absent
Zinc	Absent
Copper	Absent
Lead and Manganese	Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of zinc. The water is hard in character but not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Westgate-on-Sea, on 8th September, 1972 for chemical examination at the Counties Public Health Laboratory, London.

Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance	Bright with a few particles
Turbidity (A.P.H.A.)	Less than 1
Colour (Hazen)	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.3
Free carbon dioxide	25
Electric conductivity	610
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	430
Chlorine in chloride	45
Alkalinity as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	235
Hardness as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> total	290
Carbonate	235
Non-carbonate	55
Nitrogen in nitrate	13
Nitrogen in nitrite	Less than 0.01
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.00
Permanganate Value	0.10
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.00
Residual chloride	....
Metals, iron, copper, lead and manganese	Absent
Zinc	0.12
Cadium	Not detected (less than 0.01)

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals, apart from a minute trace of zinc. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality. Bacterial purity is also very satisfactory.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

During the year, 38 samples of drinking water were taken for bacteriological analyses and 58 for chemical analyses.

With the exception of one standpipe serving two houses, all the 19,510 dwellings in the Borough had a direct water supply.

There were 4 private wells in use within the Borough, although in no instance was the water taken for domestic purposes. One well was used in connection with a dairy for cleaning or cooling purposes. A well at the Royal School for Deaf Children supplied water to the swimming pool and ablutions, the water being chlorinated at source. A factory used its well for water necessary to the trade. The fourth well was used in connection with the production of ice for commercial purposes.

4 chemical and 6 bacteriological samples confirmed the well water as suitable for the purpose for which it was being used but also gave indication of no great pollution of subsoil water.

### Coastal Waters

In conjunction with the neighbouring towns, the sampling programme of coastal waters was continued during the year. Examination of the samples obtained was carried out in the Science Department of the Thanet Technical College, under the direction of Dr. R. Knight.

Also in conjunction with the neighbouring towns, a firm of Consultant Engineers carried out a complete survey of the method of sewage disposal to the sea, and will make recommendations for any improvements or changes to this method that may appear desirable.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse collection and disposal is the responsibility of the Director of Technical Services.

Today's refuse is bulky in character, a fact which creates difficulties in collection due to the large volume to be handled. New techniques of manhandling have to be investigated and a disposable paper sack system has been implemented together with new types of collection vehicles.

Margate has disposed of its refuse by incineration for many years but as the plant is now overloaded and has reached the end of its natural life, the Council have entered into co-operation with the adjoining authorities for a scheme of refuse pulverisation and disposal of the pulverised refuse to a land tip. The new pulveriser plant is in course of construction.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Sewerage and sewage disposal is the responsibility of the Director of Technical Services.

Margate is served by an old sewerage system which operates of the "combined flow" method wherein both foul sewage and surface water flow in the same pipe. There are two outfall points, each being situated at the extreme opposite ends of the Borough. The sewage system at times of storm is overloaded and flooding occurs.

Proposals have been advanced for the provision of major relief works and detail schemes are in preparation for these works which have been included in the Council's capital programme for the future. A complementary part of this preparation has been the commissioning of the consultant engineer Sir Frederick Snow to carry out a progressive investigation in conjunction with Broadstairs and Ramsgate of the outfall sewer points around the coastline. A first part report has been received which seems to indicate that the outfall point at Foreness is satisfactorily sited.

REPORT OF THE HOME SAFETY OFFICER.

The main feature of home safety work during the year 1972 was undoubtedly the Thanet Return Unused Medicines Campaign. This was the first campaign of its kind to be held in Thanet, and was suggested to the Safety Department at Margate by members of the Thanet Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The local chairman of this Society and the Margate Home Safety Officer arranged a meeting at the Town Hall sending invitations to all persons likely to be interested, and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Medical Society, the Police, the Health and Housing Committee, Thanet Joint Safety Council, the Health Department and Home Safety Department attended.

The result was a campaign which was extremely successful, not only in Margate but throughout Thanet. 654 lbs of unused medicines, tablets, etc, were handed in at Margate, together with gallons of liquid. The campaign received excellent coverage by the newspapers and television, especially during the two weeks 13th - 25th March when the collections of medicines handed in were made.

A considerable amount of help was given by members of Margate Corporation, especially by those of the Health Department.

Efforts were continued during the year to point out to members of the public the dreadful consequences of accidents in the home, and in an effort to prevent this type of accident talks and film shows were given, and home safety literature, including bookmarks and posters, was distributed throughout the Borough. The entries for the Margate Childrens' Safety Poster Competition were put on display at the Margate Library, and once again many of the posters were on themes of home safety.

This year we were very fortunate in Margate during the period of Guy Fawkes Celebrations for it was not necessary for any person injured by fireworks to be treated at the hospital. The reduction in casualties may well have been assisted by the fact that a large bonfire and firework display had been arranged in Margate and was attended by thousands of persons, many of whom may have preferred to take their children to the display instead of handling fireworks in their back gardens.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

The year 1972 was the first full year of my service with the Margate Borough Council and it was marked by a period of consolidation after the innovative changes of the previous nine months.

Staff changes were gratifyingly few, the sole resignation being that of Mrs. Joyce Chandler (née Eteen) who left for family reasons after 10 years' service with the Council, firstly as a junior clerk in the Department and later as Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary. We wish her well in her new role as a mother though we are sorry to lose her personality and efficiency from the Department.

New arrivals were Mrs. G. Kemp, who transferred from the Administration Department as my Secretary, and Mr. D. Jenner, who was appointed as Technical Assistant in connection with the improvement grant scheme.

Reorganisation activities continued to take up a considerable amount of staff time in connection with Working Party meetings and other duties. Public health inspectors generally were gratified that the Study Group appointed jointly by the Secretary of State for the Environment and local authority associations in connection with the management and structure of the new local authorities recommended in their report (The Bains Report) issued in August 1972 that environmental health should be the responsibility of the Chief Environmental Health Officer, who in all but the largest authorities should be a chief officer in his own right. However, so far as Thanet was concerned, there were ominous forebodings that a different management structure to that being recommended elsewhere was likely to be introduced involving the amalgamation of smaller departments, including environmental health, within a co-ordinating directorate. The Chief Public Health Inspectors' Working Party were in active opposition to such a structure.

The staff of the Department again gave me their full co-operation during the year and I wish to express my thanks to them and particularly to my Deputy, Mr. A. M. R. Jones. I am also pleased to acknowledge the support given by the members of the Health and Housing Committee and especially its Chairman during 1972, Alderman E. C. Sheen.

J. R. GREIG

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received in the Department, other than those relating to food and rodent control which are referred to elsewhere in this report, totalled 1027.

NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts, 1936- 1961		
(a) General Nuisances	70	7
(b) Drainage and Sanitary Accommodation	16	2
Housing Acts, 1936/69	335	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	1	-
Clean Air Acts 1956-1968	2	-
Food Hygiene Regulations 1966 & 1970	59	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	13	-
Factories Act, 1961	2	-
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	1	-
Miscellaneous	2	-

NUISANCES1. General Matters

The office of public health inspector is derived from "Inspectors of Nuisances" which local Boards of Health were required to appoint in 1848. Though current emphasis has ceased to be on the nuisance aspect, it is a continuing duty of a public health inspector to keep himself informed of the sanitary circumstances of the district and of the nuisances therein requiring abatement.

The usual wide variety of alleged nuisances were brought to the Department's attention during 1972 though it will be noted that formal statutory powers were not often required to be invoked.

2. Noise

Thirty-one complaints relating to noise were received and investigated during the year.

A particularly troublesome source of noise during 1972 arose from sand blasting operations at a local factory. Circumstances dictated that the work should be carried out at night and the resultant noise was unquestionably a statutory nuisance. The firm concerned co-operated by introducing acoustic screens and since the spells of work extended only to periods of a few nights during the year, formal powers under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 were not invoked.

A Councillor's suggestion that trees should be planted on the fringes of the Westwood Industrial Estate as a long-term palliative to the noise problem received the sympathetic attention of the Planning Committee but sadly the scheme had to be abandoned partly in view of the restricted area of land available. It is to be hoped that greater attention will be paid to the provision of buffer areas between housing and industry during the planning of any future industrial sites.

Towards the end of the year, the Department was asked to assess the likely effects of noise arising from a night club proposed to be established at Northdown House. Evidence was subsequently given to the Licensing Justices. It is encouraging that the independent advice of public health inspectors is being sought in such cases.

Unusual complaints dealt with during the year concerned noise caused by a neighbour regularly poking the fire in the early hours, a cadet force band practising and cockerels crowing.

### HOUSING

#### 1. UNFIT HOUSES

##### (a) Clearance Areas

No action in this respect was taken during the year.

##### (b) Demolition and Closure

#### Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 17

No. of dwellings demolished	No. of dwellings closed	No. of families displaced	No. of persons displaced
1	3	3	7

##### (c) Basements

At the beginning of the year, closing orders were in force in respect of basements at 39 properties. Many unsatisfactory basement dwellings remain to be dealt with notwithstanding the action taken during the year which is summarised in the table below.

Reservations are expressed on all Local Land Charges Searches in relation to basements which do not comply with the Housing Act, 1957 and the Council's Underground Room Regulations thereby ensuring that incoming owners are fully aware of the situation, particularly if they intend to let basement accommodation separately.

#### Housing Act, 1957, Section 18

No. of parts of buildings closed	No. of families displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of Closing Orders revoked
5	2	2	3

##### (d) Repair

Four notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 requiring the execution of substantial works of repair.

## 2. House Improvement

Comparison between the amounts of improvement grant approved in 1971 - £57,787 - and 1972 - £168,095 reveals the greater interest being taken in the scheme though it must be admitted that property speculators were largely responsible for this. It is doubtful that the same interest would have been shown if the pre-1969 conditions were being attached to grants viz. repayments of grant on the properties being sold within a 3-year period and restrictions on the rental to be charged if the properties had been let. Towards the end of the year, pressures were being brought to bear on the Government from many sources to re-introduce such conditions.

At the January meeting of the Health and Housing Committee, it was resolved to require future grant-aided flat conversions to meet the standards of the Parker-Morris Report (Homes for Today and Tomorrow) where practicable. A considerable improvement in the numbers of electrical points has resulted and kitchens are now fully fitted in place of the sparse accommodation previously provided.

Later in the year, the improvement grants scheme was again debated in the Council Chamber particularly in relation to the loss of hotel accommodation in the Borough as a result of flat conversion schemes and it was resolved that no further grants would be allowed in such cases. The Council appreciated that their decision would be unlikely to prevent the loss of further hotels but considered that public money should not be used as an incentive.

Notwithstanding the controversies surrounding flat conversion schemes, the number of individual house improvements continued with the encouragement of the Department and the incentive of improvement grants. At the peak August Bank Holiday period, the Department of the Environment's publicity caravan visited the Borough and created much interest among holiday-makers and residents.

## 3. Compulsory Improvement of Houses

Only one tenant took advantage of the powers contained in Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 to request the Council to take action for securing the provision of the standard amenities in the house which he occupies. The landlord subsequently gave an undertaking to carry out the necessary works.

## 4. Qualification Certificates

Qualification certificates certifying that properties meet the qualifying standard prescribed by the Housing Act, 1969 are issued to owners of tenanted properties to enable controlled tenancies to be changed to regulated tenancies. Higher rents as assessed by the Rent Officer can then be imposed in stages.

Two separate procedures are involved depending on whether the standard amenities already exist or are to be provided and the following table shows the number issued during the year:-

Section 44(1) (already improved)			Section 44(2) (improvement cases)		
No. of applications received	No. of Qualification Certificates issued	No. of applications outstanding at 31.12.72	No. of applications received	No. of Certificates of Provisional Approval issued	No. of Qualification Certificates issued
18	17	5	13	14	14

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE A

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	Number of Applications Dwellings	CONVERSIONS		IMPROVEMENTS	
		39 (33)		59 (68)	
APPLICATIONS APPROVED	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	245 (84)		59 (68)	
	Other Dwellings	10 (5)		19 (9)	
	Approved Expense of Works	141 (72)		32 (54)	
	Amount of Grant Approved	£299,483 (£87,020)		£56,473 (£31,616)	
	Dwellings	£142,173 (£41,886)		£25,922 (£15,901)	
GRANTS PAID	Amount of Grant Paid	81 (36)		11 (3)	
		£21,504 (£21,983)		£10,242 (£791)	

STANDARD GRANTS

TABLE B

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	Number of Applications	60 (99)	
		Normal Limit	Higher Limit
APPLICATIONS APPROVED	Owner-Occupied Dwellings	24 (43)	5 (6)
	Other Dwellings	33 (39)	1 (7)
	Amount of Grant Approved	£11,010 (£14,367)	
	Dwellings and Total Amount Paid	60 (74)	£8,888 (£9,724)
		Baths/Showers	38 (47)
GRANTS PAID		Wash Hand Basins	46 (56)
		Sinks	10 (16)
	No. of Amenities Provided	Hot/Cold Water	3 Points 42 (58)
		Supplies	1 & 2 Points 18 (19)
		Water Closets	35 (43)
		Bathroom Extensions Built	12 (9)

Figures shown in parenthesis are those for 1971

The procedure was modified by the Housing (Finance) Act 1972 which came into force in August 1972 and references to Section 44 of the 1969 Act include action taken under the corresponding section of the 1972 Act.

### 5. Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are more than 300 houses in multiple occupation in the Borough including many houses used for holiday flatlet purposes in the summer and for casual furnished tenancies during the winter months. Standards for heating, cooking, sanitary and washing facilities etc. were adopted by the Council in 1963 and during 1972 a total of 10 informal notices were served requiring the provision of additional amenities etc. Formal enforcement action under Section 15 of the Housing Act 1961 had to be taken in respect of two properties.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

### INFESTATION CONTROL

#### 1. Rats and Mice

The number of properties inspected following complaint increased by approximately one quarter and the number of instances where an infestation was confirmed also increased substantially.

Breakdown of the totals confirms that infestations of mice are still on the increase which are proving very difficult to completely clear from premises and have necessitated more visits per infestation than was required before mice became tolerant to the anti-coagulant chemicals. It has been suggested for some time that the increase in the numbers of mice has been caused by indiscriminate use of Warfarin baits put down in too small a quantity and lack of perseverance to kill off the whole of each infestation. It is stressed that particularly in business premises, expert advice and treatment is of paramount importance if mice infestations are to be curtailed.

Rats have persisted in a small section of the sewerage system. Although steps were taken to treat, it is realised that all the possible entries to the sewerage system have not yet been found, primarily because building operations and demolitions continue in the area concerned.

The following statistics for 1972 were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:-

	Type of Property	
	<u>Non-Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	21,271	24
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	315	20
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	112	10
(ii) Mice	133	5
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	10	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	4	1
(ii) Mice	4	-

## 2. Insects

The accompanying table shows the number of insect complaints received and treatments carried out during the year:-

Type of Insect	Complaints Received	Advice Given	Treatments carried out
Fleas	20	10	10
Bugs	2	-	2
Ants	28	19	9
Earwigs	7	6	1
Cockroaches	30	17	13
Flies	6	5	1
Wasps	88	-	88
Bees	13	5 (referred to Bee-keeper)	8
Other Insects	11	8	3
Total	205	70	135

## 3. Birds

Trapping operations against the feral pigeon continued on a limited scale during 1972 and 298 feral pigeons were captured and destroyed. Some difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable locations away from the public gaze where pigeon traps can be sited, this being the main obstacle in the way of effective feral pigeon control.

Several local residents who regularly feed pigeons were interviewed during the year and requests made to them to refrain from this practice because of the nuisance caused to others in the area.

## 4. Rabbits

The East Kent Rabbit Control Society continued its operations during the year though the support given by farming members has been diminishing for some time. No Government subsidy is now available and the Management Committee, of which I am a member, is pessimistic about the Society's future.

### CARAVAN SITES AND CAMPING

The following caravan sites are licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:-

Address of Site	Holiday/Permanent	No. of Caravans
Court Mount, Birchington	Permanent	140
Lymington Road, Westgate	Static Holiday Site	85
Bradgate Caravan Site, Lydden	Static Holiday Site	54

The following camping site licence under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was issued in 1959:-

Address of Site	No. of tents
Five Acres, Shottendane Road, Birchington	90

12 inspections were made during the holiday season and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

## HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND HOLIDAY FLATS

My statement in 1971 that the number of complaints received relating to holiday accommodation was in inverse proportion to the amount of sunshine has soon proved to be a wild assumption. Despite the poor weather, only 15 complaints were received and a representative of the Publicity Department accompanied the District Public Health Inspector on his investigation in the majority of cases.

Few of the complaints were substantiated on inspection; contraventions of relevant legislation were not often observed though informal discussion with the proprietors concerned took place in relation to each complaint.

## CLEAN AIR

Margate is fortunate in not suffering from any major atmospheric pollution problem. The offensive smoke sometimes arising from refuse burning on the Council's Manston Road refuse tip gave rise to complaints during the year but it is hoped that by the end of 1973 a new refuse pulverising plant with adjacent tipping facilities at Richborough near Sandwich will be in operation resulting in closure of the Margate tip.

Thorough investigations were made into a proposal for development of a vacant industrial site off Ramsgate Road for the manufacture of industrial chemicals. The nearby residents were understandably concerned about potential nuisance problems which could arise from smoke, fumes, noise and toxic wastes but discussions with the firm concerned at their existing factory revealed a genuine desire to operate their processes without causing any offence. Enquiries of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the area confirmed that there had been no history of nuisance problems at their existing plant. Planning permission for light industrial use was subsequently given by the Planning and Industrial Development Committee.

Three applications for approval of chimney heights were dealt with during the year, two of which were in respect of gas-fired boilers which do not present any significant pollution problem in view of the absence of sulphur dioxide fumes. The third application concerned a factory chimney, the height of which was required to be increased by 5 feet following the installation of additional boiler capacity.

The usual crop of complaints was received in relation to garden bonfires. Each case was investigated and appropriate advice given though in no case could a nuisance be substantiated of sufficient gravity to warrant action under the nuisance provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956.

## FOOD CONTROL

### 1. Food Inspection

Periodic supervision was maintained of a poultry slaughterhouse where a limited amount of poultry is prepared for the kosher trade. A throughput of 3,764 birds took place during 1972. All home-killed meat consumed in the Borough comes from abattoirs in other parts of the country, the nearest being at Canterbury and Sandwich.

Public Health Inspectors continued to keep a close surveillance of meat and other foods on display in shops and other food premises and their expert advice was often sought by food handlers when they were uncertain as to the fitness of food for human consumption. The following table summarises the food surrendered as unsound during 1972 and disposed of at the Council's refuse destructor.

Food Surrendered or Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Carcase meat and offal		4	0.
Cooked meat and meat products		1	55.
Canned meats		1	58
Other canned foods		15	45
Fish		4	4
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown	1	18	18
Other foods		13	28
Total	3	13	96

2. Food and Drugs Sampling

The following table summarises the samples taken during the year, all of which were examined by the Public Analyst, J. H. Marshall, M.A., F.R.I.C., at the South Eastern Laboratory, 1 New Road, Canterbury.

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	
	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Baker's Confectionery	4	
Cheese	3	
Drinks - Alcoholic	2	7
Non-Alcoholic	8.	
Drugs and Medical Preparations	18	
Essences and Colourings	3	
Fish and Fish Products	2	
Fruit, canned	3	
Ice-cream	-	3
Meat and Meat Products	14	6
Milk and Milk Products - Fresh	1	21
Cream	1	2
Preserves, etc.	4	
Sauces	4	
Sugar Confectionery	4	
Vegetables, canned	5	
Miscellaneous	1	
Foods examined for pesticide residues	5	
	82	39

Unsatisfactory reports were received on the following samples:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Analyst's Report</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
295 (Informal)	Cheddar Cheese	Sample exhibited three small areas of contamination with green mould.	Matter taken up with vendor.
302 (Informal)	Garlic Cheese Salad Dressing Mix	The main label gave no indication that substantial quantities of wine vinegar and salad oil were required in the preparation.	Letter sent to food importers who confirmed that reprint labels would indicate this fact.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Analyst's Report</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
475 (Formal)	Pork Sausage	Undeclared presence of preservative	Letter sent to vendors who confirmed that a notice was now displayed declaring the presence of preservative in their sausages.
485 (Informal)	Milk	Inadequate fat content	Matter taken up with dairy concerned.
497 (Informal)	Chopped Liver	This is a compound article and is made up with eggs and vegetables. It should be labelled accordingly.	Discussed with vendor.

The law relating to the labelling of foods is very complex and enquiries by local food manufacturers for advice on the labelling of their products necessitated careful study of the various regulations to ensure that decisions made in Margate could not be challenged elsewhere. Supervision was maintained of wholesale and retail food businesses to check for possible contraventions of the regulations, such matters being drawn to the attention of the manufacturer or proprietor concerned.

### 3. Food Complaints

54 complaints relating to food were received during the year and may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Complaint</u>		
	<u>Mould</u>	<u>Foreign Matter</u>	<u>Unsound</u>
Milk	1	2	2
Cheese	3	-	1
Bread	-	5	2
Canned Meat	1	-	1
Cooked Meat	4	-	4
Meat Pies	1	-	3
Fish	2	-	1
Fruit	-	1	-
Jam	1	-	-
Cereals	2	-	1
Sweets	-	1	-
Confectionery	2	2	2
Other Food	2	1	6
	19	12	23

A standard procedure is laid down in the Department in connection with the receipt of food complaints. Complainants are requested to give full details of the purchase of the food and the manner in which the offending condition came to light; they are asked at an early stage if they would be prepared to give evidence in Court if required. Foreign bodies that are not readily identifiable are referred either to the Public Analyst for identification or, in cases where there is clearly no litigation possible, to the laboratory of the manufacturer concerned. The Health and Housing Committee consider the cases where legal proceedings could be instituted and decide whether such a step should be taken.

Reference is made on page 39 to the three prosecutions taken in respect of food complaints during 1972.

#### 4. Food Hygiene

The subject of food hygiene continued to be given close attention during the year though pressure of work generally prevented routine inspections being carried out to the extent I would wish to see, particularly during the summer months when public health inspectors understandably wish to take their holidays at the same time as the visitors arriving in Margate.

The following table summarises the premises which are subject to control under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970:-

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Wholesale or semi-wholesale stores, warehouses and shops	10
Retail food shops	278
Restaurants and cafes	156
Hotels, Boarding houses, clubs, canteens, etc.	752
Poultry slaughterhouse	1
	<hr/>
Total	1197

The popularity of markets in other areas led to two such projects being introduced in Margate. The proprietors of the Dreamland amusement complex commenced to operate a market in the car park off Eaton Road on one day per week and the Margate Borough Council entered into agreement with a market organiser for the use of the Market Street car park for the purpose, also on one day per week.

Both markets commenced enthusiastically but it soon became evident that their potential did not match the success of Canterbury and Ramsgate. From a food hygiene point of view, little difficulty was experienced since few stalls attending after the initial novelty had worn off. Retailers were either selling pre-packed foods and sweets or open greengrocery, the proprietors of the latter businesses maintaining a reasonable standard in relation to the storage and handling of their products.

Action to secure the provision of communal washing and toilet facilities was deferred until the permanency or otherwise of the markets had been determined.

The general standard of food hygiene in the Borough compares well with other areas through the efforts of the District Public Health Inspectors concerned; certain businesses required a disproportionate amount of supervision to maintain a reasonable standard but it was not found to be necessary to initiate legal proceedings in respect of food hygiene offences in 1972.

#### 5. Milk and Dairies

Two pasteurising plants using the H.T.S.T. process continued in operation during 1972. The plants were satisfactorily and efficiently operated. The following tables summarise the results of samples of milk, milk containers and cream taken during the year:

Results of Milk Samples (Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Plate Count Tests) and Milk Container Samples (Plate Count Test)

	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	66	60	6
Bottles	143	143	0
Churns	72	72	0

Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted to the Public Analyst

	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Non-Fat Solids</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ordinary Milk	3.78	8.67	12.45
Channel Island Milk	4.66	9.01	13.67

(Note: The statutory standards for milk are 3% fat and 8.5% solids-non fat. Channel Island milk must contain at least 4% fat.)

Cream Samples

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Results</u>		
	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Fairly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
38	7	22	9

6. Ice Cream

Bacteriological Grading  
(Methylene Blue Test)

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
Local Manufacturers	23	14	2	4	3
(Soft)	2	1	—	1	—
National Makes	11	7	4	—	—
(Soft)	5	0	4	1	—
TOTAL	41	22	10	6	3

(Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory)

The bacteriological standard of ice cream samples taken during 1972 was somewhat lower than the previous year. The cause was undoubtedly lack of care in the sterilisation of servers used by the retailers concerned. Appropriate advice was given in all cases.

There are 27 local manufacturers in the Borough, 2 with pasteurising plants and 25 used a "complete cold mix". 5 of the manufacturers sold ice cream from their own cafes and 2 were also wholesalers.

Soft ice cream was sold from 19 retailers' premises, all except one using sterilised mixes produced by manufacturers outside the Borough.

7. Registration of Premises

Premises required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are those used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, the boiling of hams, the cooking of shellfish and poultry and the manufacture of sausages etc. A total of 321 such premises are registered, including 21 new registrations in 1972.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following report submitted to the Department of Employment in March 1973 summarises the duties undertaken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 during 1972.

TABLE A

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	5	227	16
Retail Shops	12	475	38
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	18	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	9	125	20
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	26	845	74

TABLE B

Number of Visits of all Kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises	159
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TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR	
Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1471
Retail Shops	2340
Wholesale departments, warehouses	135
Catering Establishments open to the public	974
Canteens	28
Fuel Storage Depots	—
TOTAL	4948
Total: Males	2176
Total: Females	2772

FACTORIES ACT, 1961Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	219	16	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding outworkers' premises) (Building Sites)	84	4	—	—
TOTAL	310	20	2	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	1	-

Part VIII of the ActOut Work (Sections 133 and 135)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	28
Artificial Flower Making	1
Soft Goods	1

All outworkers' premises inspected were found to be satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS)ACT, 1956

This Act enables a Local Authority to take action to secure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences for farmworkers.

Adequate facilities have been provided in close proximity to farm buildings for the use of permanent employees. Casual labour of both sexes is employed for the harvesting of certain crops and in many cases young children accompany their parents. At such times, toilet and washing facilities are provided at temporary shelters in the fields.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Diseases of animals duties under the Act reverted to the local authority in April, 1970 and a technical assistant was jointly appointed for Margate Borough and Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District to carry out the work. Routine duties comprise the inspection of stock records at farms, etc., inspections of premises licensed under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order and the follow up of movement orders received from cattle markets.

The only non-routine matter occurring during the year concerned the arrival at Margate Harbour of a small boat from Holland with a dog on board which necessitated action under The Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928. Steps were taken in conjunction with the Police to ensure that the animal did not escape from the boat during the owner's short stay at Margate.

#### Statistical information:-

No. of cowkeepers .. .. .	5
No. of pig keepers .. .. .	13
No. of pig keepers licensed under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957 .. .. .	6
No. of poultry keepers with over 50 birds .. .. .	4
No. of poultry keepers with over 50 birds licensed under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 .. .. .	Nil
No. of Movement Licences received .. .. .	18
No. of inspections .. .. .	56

### OTHER LEGISLATION RELATING TO ANIMALS

#### 1. Animal Boarding Establishments

There were 4 licensed establishments within the Borough of Margate with a total boarding capacity of 126 dogs and 74 cats. 22 inspections were carried out during the year.

In February 1972, the Health and Housing Committee accepted my recommendation that the Council's authorised Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. O.L. Tweedale, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., should be invited to regularly inspect the licensed animal boarding establishments in the Borough.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of Mr. Tweedale, new conditions were introduced as drawn up by the British Veterinary Association and the proprietors of the establishments in the Borough were advised that their premises would be expected to comply with the revised conditions with effect from 1st January, 1973.

#### 2. Pet Animals Act 1950

Pet Animals were sold from 8 premises during the year.

#### 3. Riding Establishments Act, 1964 & 1970

Licences were issued in respect of 3 riding establishments during 1972 and inspections were carried out by Mr. O.L. Tweedale, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., and the Fire Prevention Officer.

The kind assistance of Mr. Tweedale in connection with the above legislation is again gratefully acknowledged.

SWIMMING POOLS

There exists only one public swimming pool within the Borough which is privately-owned open-air seawater pool used during the summer season. Construction of the Council's new indoor pool at Hartsdown Park continued during the year.

The following table describes the swimming pools within the Borough where regular samples of water are taken for bacteriological examination.

Appropriate advice was given to the persons in charge of the pools in relation to unsatisfactory sample results received.

Name of Pool	Capacity (gallons)	Type	Type of Filter	Type of Chlorination Plant	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples Unsatisfactory
Royal School for Deaf	58,000	Indoor heated (Steam) well water	Pulsometer	Drip Feed sodium hypochlorite	8	7	1
The Lido	500,000	Outdoor seawater	Nil	By hand	2	2	-
Hydrotherapy Pool/ Princess Mary's Hospital	3,000	Indoor heated freshwater	Diatomaceous	Drip Feed sodium hypochlorite	17	12	5
Garlinge Primary School	15,000	Outdoor freshwater	Isoflow	Drip Feed sodium hypochlorite	1	1	-
St. Gregory's School	10,000	Outdoor freshwater	Purley Pool Ltd.	Drip Feed sodium hypochlorite	1	1	-
Ivyside Hotel, Westgate-on-Sea	14,000	Outdoor heated	Diatomaceous	Drip Feed sodium hypochlorite	3	2	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1947 - SECTION 50

Arrangements were made for 12 burials by the local authority of bodies where relatives were unable or unwilling to meet the cost of funeral expenses or where relatives could not be traced.

BOROUGH MORTUARY

173 bodies were received in the Mortuary during 1972 including 33 for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council. An attendant was on duty at each of 159 post mortems.

PROSECUTIONS

<u>Statute</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Court Decision</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Mouldy cod fillet	Guilty	£5	£5
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Sour pork sausages	Guilty	£15	£15
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Loaf containing saw blade	Guilty	£75	£15

SUMMARY OF NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTINGDEPARTMENT INTRODUCED DURING 1972STATUTES

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972  
 Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972  
 Housing Finance Act 1972  
 Local Government Act 1972  
 Trade Descriptions Act 1972

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTSDepartment of the Environment

No. 228 Housing (Prescribed Forms) Regulations 1972  
 1016 Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972 (Commencement) Order 1972  
 1017 Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Notification of Removal or Deposit) Regulations 1972  
 1792 Housing (Payments for Well Maintained Houses) Order 1972  
 1827 Rent Book (Forms of Notice) Regulations 1972

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

205 Food (Control Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations 1972  
 242 Disease of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) Order 1972  
 1117 Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1972  
 1391 Bread and Flour (Amendment) Regulations 1972  
 1413 Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1972  
 1510 Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972  
 1843 Lead in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972

40.  
INSPECTIONS

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>HOUSING</u>		
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	121	68
Basements inspected and recorded	105	29
Overcrowding and accommodation	87	21
Qualification Certificates	90	104
Improvement Grants	759	701
Standard Grants	168	118
Houses in Multiple Occupation (per unit)	152	178
Holiday accommodation	34	5
House purchase	45	16
Improvement areas/Section 19 improvements	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1563</u>	<u>1240</u>
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH</u>		
Public Health Act (General)	664	422
Water supply	26	7
Drainage	141	74
Verminous or dirty conditions	10	7
Refuse	15	4
Infectious disease (excluding food poisoning)	29	33
Swimming pools	<u>32</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>907</u>	<u>548</u>
<u>FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE</u>		
Shops	164	155
Cafes/hotels/licensed premises	220	156
Stalls etc.	149	129
Food factories/canteens	26	3
Food inspection/complaints	231	48
Sampling	104	8
Ice Cream premises	22	11
Dairies/distributors of milk	38	6
Food poisoning	3	34
	<u>957</u>	<u>550</u>
<u>OFFICE, SHOPS etc.</u>		
Offices	16	15
Retail shops	38	39
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens	20	15
Other visits	<u>27</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>101</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>FACTORIES</u>		
Power factories	9	7
Building sites	4	-
Outworkers	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
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ANIMALS

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	42	4
Farms re: Diseases of Animals	14	-
Diseases of Animals miscellaneous	14	-
Animal Boarding Establishments	16	-
Pet Animals Act	5	4
Riding Establishments	6	2
	<u>97</u>	<u>10</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

Clean Air	46	21
Noise	68	27
Rodent control	37	10
Insects	19	8
Pigeons/rabbits	12	7
Caravan/camping sites	9	3
Hairdressers	4	-
Burials	13	8
Nursing Homes	7	5
Inspections other than above	2405	99
Interviews at office	1551	-
	<u>4171</u>	<u>188</u>

Overall Total

<u>7818</u>	<u>2622</u>
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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 19721. SUNSHINE

Sunshine hours were below average, 1582.6 hours compared with an average of 1745 hours. December had the best comparison with 137% of average and February the worst with 68%. May and November both had an average amount of sunshine. Unfortunately all the summer months excepting August had below average sunshine hours.

2. PRECIPITATION

(a) Rainfall Fortunately rainfall was below average with 429.9 mms., compared with an average of 540 mms. July was the wettest month with 51.4 mms. and January, March, June and December also had above average rainfall. October, however, was exceptionally dry with 9.2 mms., 14% of average. The wettest day of the year was 8th December when 24.2 mms. fell.

(b) Snow Light snow fell on 2nd, 28th and 29th January and heavy snow on 30th and 31st January which remained on the ground until 2nd February.

3. FOG

Fog was recorded on thirteen days but generally cleared quickly.

4. THUNDER

Thunder was recorded on eight days and each time was accompanied by rain.

5. WIND

Winds were generally westerly, gales being recorded on twenty-one days.

6. TEMPERATURE

Most months had a mean temperature near to average, however, June and September were colder than average, whilst December was warmer than average. The hottest day of the year was 6th August when the maximum temperature reach 23.3°C. The lowest temperature of the year was recorded on 1st February when the minimum temperature was -6.0°C

Frosts were recorded on the following number of days:-

	<u>Ground Frosts</u>	<u>Air Frosts</u>
January	11	3
February	3	2
March	5	-
December	5	3

7. GENERAL

Regular returns were made to the Meteorological Office, Corporation Officials, Water Board, the Press, etc. and a number of enquiries from outside sources were answered. The charts and information displayed at the weather station continued to attract much attention from both residents and visitors.

Unfortunately the meteorological station again suffered from the depredation of vandals when a grass minimum thermometer was smashed on 11th April.

This is the first full year of temperature recording in degrees celcius and rainfall recording in millimetres.

## 8. MONTHLY SUMMARY

January: A mild beginning, becoming colder towards the end of the month. Rainfall was above average and sunshine below average. Fog was recorded on 10th January, snow on 2nd, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st January and gales on 19th, 27th, 28th and 29th January.

February: A cold beginning to the month with snow lying on the ground, however, temperatures were a little above average. The rainfall total was below average but so, unfortunately, were the total of sunshine hours. Fog was recorded on 17th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th February and gales on 15th and 16th February.

March: A mild month with above average sunshine hours and above average rainfall. One gale was recorded on 11th March and fog was recorded on two days, 17th and 18th March, thunder was recorded on 28th only.

April: A somewhat cloudy month with below average sunshine and average rainfall. Temperatures were a little below average. However, on 6th April, with a maximum temperature of 15.6°C and a sunshine total of 10.9 hours Margate had both the hottest and sunniest day of all the towns sending in readings to the Meteorological Office. Gales were recorded on 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April. The grass minimum thermometer was smashed by vandals on 11th April.

May: A dry, sunny month with temperatures only a little below average. Thunder was recorded on 27th May and gales on 13th, 14th, 15th, 25th, 26th and 27th May.

June: Rainfall was above average and both sunshine hours and temperatures were a little below average. Thunder was recorded on 11th, 22nd and 23rd June, and hail on 10th June.

July: Once again rainfall was above average and both sunshine hours and temperatures were below average, however, the sunniest day of the year occurred on 12th July when 14.7 hours of sunshine were recorded. Thunder was recorded on 5th July.

August: A sunny month with less than half the average rainfall. The hottest day of the year occurred on 6th August when a maximum temperature of 23.3°C was recorded. Thunder was recorded on 1st August.

September: Sunshine hours, rainfall figures and temperatures were all a little below average during September. Fog was recorded on 21st September and thunder on 19th September.

October: A mild month when temperatures were above average and the rainfall was low, only 9.2 mms., 14% of average, sunshine hours were a little below average. Fog was recorded on 8th October.

November: A sunny month with 107% of average sunshine hours with below average rainfall. A very mild November as no frosts were recorded. Fog was recorded only twice on 1st and 3rd November.

December: A very sunny month with 137% of average sunshine hours, when temperatures were also well above average. The month was very mild and low temperatures were only recorded in the last ten days of December. Gales were recorded on 4th, 5th, 6th and 13th December and fog on 8th December.

Month	Mean Temperature °C		Rainfall (mms)	Sunshine (hours)
	Max.	Min.		
January	6.3	2.1	49.4	39.4
February	7.1	3.3	29.8	45.5
March	10.2	4.0	38.5	172.9
April	10.8	6.5	33.0	148.1
May	12.4	8.4	25.7	221.9
June	16.2	10.1	33.0	210.4
July	18.5	13.7	51.4	167.1
August	19.2	14.0	21.7	219.3
September	15.6	11.9	43.7	117.4
October	14.0	10.3	9.2	109.9
November	9.8	5.1	46.1	68.5
December	9.3	4.5	48.4	63.1
Total for year Average			429.9	1582.6
1971			466	1633
1970			505	1677
1969			761	1571
1968			561	1419
1967			500	1798
1966			868	1520
30 year average			540	1745



